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PRESIDENT RECEIVES BRITISH SHELL BUSINESSMEN

PY091436 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1511 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (DYN) -- It has been reported that President Raul Alfonsin today talked with businessmen of the British Shell Enterprise on the petroleum industry in Argentina and the possibilities of participating in private activities in accordance with the new laws on petroleum exploration and exploitation.

The president received at the Olivos presidential residence R.M. Hart, director manager of the Royal Dutch-Shell Group; G.F. Stijatjes, refineries coordinator of the same group; Jacques Schraven, president of Shell Capsa; and Martin Paez Allende, vice president of the same enterprise and manager of Shell Hydrocarbons BV. The leaders of this group recently announced their participation in the exploitation of petroleum in the mouth of the Strait of Magellan, in the Argentine sea, with an investment of $300 million.

ALFONSIN DEPARTS FOR INAUGURATION IN QUITO

PY091235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1020 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (TLEAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today said that in our search for unity of the American continent "we are prepared to engage together in a struggle which will not be designed to attack anyone but to provide for our defense."

Alfonsin made these remarks at the military sector of the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport shortly before departing at 0553 for Quito, Ecuador, to attend the inauguration of Ecuadoran President-elect Leon Febres Cordero.

The presidential plane will stop in La Paz, Bolivia, to board Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, who will also attend Febres' inauguration.

Alfonsin said that all American countries must celebrate Leon Febres' inauguration as president of Ecuador since Febres is another president elected by the people.

Asked about the expectations surrounding his possible meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Alfonsin said: I believe it is always useful to exchange idea.

Joined By Bolivian President

PY091517 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1450 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] La Paz, 9 Aug (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo are now traveling to Quito to attend the inauguration of Ecuadoran President-elect Leon Febres Cordero. Alfonsin arrived at El Alto International Airport at 0850 Bolivian time on board the Argentine presidential plane. After a 45-minute stop at the La Paz airport, the Argentine presidential plane departed for Quito taking Bolivian President Siles Zuazo and Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez on board.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PRC FOREIGN MINISTER

WU Meets With Caputo

PY090354 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2108 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (TELAM) -- PRC Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian today visited with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo for more than an hour in the San Martin Palace.

The Asian diplomat, who is touring several Latin American countries, came to the San Martin Palace at noon to pay a courtesy visit, which included a luncheon given for him by Minister Dante Caputo at the National Direction of Protocol.

Wu Xueqian, who arrived from Venezuela, paid homage to General San Martin by placing a wreath at the monument to the liberator in the plaza named after him.

Discusses Relations, Falklands

PY092256 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1923 GMT Aug 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today reached "broad concurrences" in their review of the international political situation, despite the difference in their political and economic systems, and signed a bilateral cultural agreement.

Caputo and Wu Xueqian concurred in pointing out that increasing relations between developing countries contributes to increasing the independence of Third World countries vis-a-vis the superpowers conflict, and they agreed to hold the next meeting of the Argentine-PRC commission in the PRC.

The foreign ministers and their respective delegations met this morning for more than 3 hours and signed a cultural agreement during a simple ceremony held at the Foreign Minist

Once the ceremony was over, Caputo expressed Argentina's thanks for the "unwavering support" that the PRC has given the Argentine stand regarding the Malvinas Islands conflict. He also announced that at the next meeting bilateral cooperation will increase, basically in the commerical and technological fields. Caputo stated that relations could be expanded in such areas as the exchange of nuclear technology for generating electric power. He added that this year the PRC imported Argentine products worth $483 million while Argentina only imported PRC products worth $8 million.

Wu Xueqian stated that the concurrences reached "demonstrate that despite the geographical distance that separates us, we can strengthen bilateral ties in the political, economic, cultural, and technological fields." Wu Xueqian invited Caputo to visit China on a date that is to be agreed upon, and expressed his wish that "the friendly relations between our countries last forever."

Signs Cultural Agreement

PY092242 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Dante Caputo and Wu Xueqian today signed a cultural agreement between the two governments, as had been scheduled for the second day of Wu Xueqian's visit to the country. After the respective instruments were signed, Caputo thanked his Chinese counterpart for the interesting talks they held yesterday and today seeking to strengther South-South ties. [as received] Caputo also announced that the PRC-Argentine commission will meet in Beijing in September to strengthen cooperation in the economic, commerical, and technological fields.

In turn, Wu Xueqian endorsed Caputo's comments and elaborated on the numerous exchange possibilities open to the two countries, which encouraged the expectations raised during the meetings between the Argentine and PRC delegations headed by their respective foreign ministers.

Lectures on Foreign Relations

PY100251 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0050 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (TELAM) -- PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian had hailed the struggle of the Third World countries against imperialism and colonialism and defended the principles of peaceful coexistence aimed at saving the world from a nuclear holocaust.

Speaking at the Argentine International Relations Center (CARI), where he was introduced by former Ambassador Alberto Rodriguez Calan, who also bestowed on Wu the title of member of this organization, the PRC foreign minister impassionately defended nonalignment and scored the struggle in which the two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- are engaged in their quest for supremacy.

Wu Xueqian said that the main objective of China's foreign policy is to defend world peace, because "my people are fed up with the bitterness that war brings. They love peace and want the arms race to end, not only for the time being but for forever."

In the course of his lecture, Wu Xueqian stressed that the two superpowers should be the first to stop their insane arms race and lamented the failure of the Geneva disarmament talks. "We oppose hegemony of any kind," Wu Xueqian said, "not only from other nations. We have undertaken before the world at large the commitment never to impose our will on any ideology or nation."

He made a special effort to stress the five principles of nonalignment: nonintervention in domestic affairs of other nations; defense of self-determination of peoples; peaceful resolution of international conflicts within the framework of the United Nations; establishment of a new international economic order; and the end of the arms buildup, both nuclear and conventional. The entire lecture of the PRC foreign minister on his country's foreign policy was basically focused on defending these principles, which he labeled mankind's most effective means to prevent its destruction.

In relation to this, Wu Xueqian also emphasized his government's efforts to rekindle the North-South dialogue and to strengthen the South-South talks, because of what they can do to eradicate hunger, misery, and economic dependence, and to prompt the development of nations toward a level compatible with the dignity of man.

He repeatedly stated that the failure to respect the principles of nonalignment could lead to clashes between nations of similar ideologic tendencies, while respect for them could lead to peaceful coexistence between politically different nations.

Regarding Latin America, Wu Xueqian stated that his country supports the efforts of the Contadora Group, "because the prevailing situation in Central America is caused by social and economic factors that are being exacerbated by the antagonism between the two superpowers."

Wu Xueqian said that the relations between Argentina and the PRC have followed a highly satisfactory course since they were established in 1972.

Wu Xueqian's lecture was attended by many foreign diplomats accredited to the Argentine Government, including U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz.

JUSTICIALISTS OUTLINE STAND ON BEAGLE PLEBISCITE

PY091614 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2326 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (TELAM) -- The Justicialist Party today adopted a position toward the government-sponsored consultation [consulta popular] on a possible solution to the border dispute with Chile. The Justicialists want the call for a consultation to be approved by a law passed by Congress and that the consultation also cover the foreign debt issue and the negotiations with the IMF.

The Justicialist position is conveyed by the so-called five-point document released today after a meeting held at party headquarters at 353 Uriburu Street by members of the National Council led by Lorenzo Miguel; of the party congress led by Cordoban Luis Bercovich Rodriguez; by the leaders of the two congressional blocs, Vicente Saadi and Diego Ibanez; and by Federal Council members.

The document, scheduled to be released yesterday but delayed until today, proposes the creation of an investigative committee made up of the above-mentioned leaders. The committee will be in charge of outlining the guidelines to be followed by party organizations in connection with the consultation called by the executive branch.

The committee will be advised by an institutional advisory committee made up of jurists and specialists, and by a political action committee that will be coordinated by Manuel Quindimil and Carlos Spadone, the party council secretary general and political secretary, respectively.

The five-point document, which was designed with the help of nine governors, confirms what was expressed by the party council and the congressional blocs a few days ago. The document proposes:

1. That the call for consultation be approved by a law passed by Congress;

2. That the consultation also cover the foreign debt issue and the negotiations with the IMF;

3. That the publicity and (?information) on the issue released to the public be put under congressional control;

4. That a bicameral committee be created to investigate all actions undertaken during the southern dispute and to identify the persons responsible for improper actions for their eventual prosecution; and

5. That a multisectorial consultation be implemented with political parties, the church, the General Confederation of Labor and other representative organizations.

UNIONS, POLITICIANS REACT TO DEPUTY'S STATEMENT

Troccoli: Agreement Not Jeopardized

PY100258 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2144 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said here today that the government-labor-business agreement is not jeopardized, and he added that it is something too big to be affected by something so small. He said this in allusion to the argument caused by statements made by Deputy Roberto San Martino [Radical Civic Union, Santa Fe].

Troccoli added that if the conflict with Chile is not resolved, there will always be the possibility of a war. This would cause an arms race, which in turn would block the integration of the two countries, something that is urgently needed.

Regarding the recent attacks in Cordoba, Troccoli noted that these are isolated incidents and that the local police are carrying out the pertinent investigations.

The interior minister made these comments before entering a downtown hotel where he presided over the closing ceremony of the national housing seminar.

CGT Threatens Withdrawal From Agreement

PY091640 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2219 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (DYN) -- The General Confederation of Labor [CGT] today virtually threatened to break away from the social agreement if government authorities continue to "attack the labor movement and its leaders in a systematic and scandalous way as German Lopez (secretary general of the presidency) and Deputy Roberto San Martino have been doing.

In a document issued today, the CGT warned that "we still share the same roof, but nobody can indefinitely share the same table with one who systematically offends," since "everything has a limit" and "this is not the time for committee maneuverings."

The CGT's energetic reaction refutes the charges made by Deputy San Martino against the leadership of the commerce sector's social works and against union leaders Pedro Goyeneche and Delfor Jimenez of the Textile Workers Association (AOT), in addition to the charges made previously by Lopez.

The CGT added that "it is impossible to attain social agreement when a group of Labor Ministry officials is trying to hold talks and make concessions and another group is simultaneously trying to discredit those same officials and to destabilize the participants to the agreement." This statement apparently alludes to a recent resolution by the Labor Ministry's professional associations directorate, which upheld a request for rejecting the AOT internal elections. The directorate's resolution was endorsed by Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella day later.

The CGT pointed out that it has sat "at the negotiating table to discuss the social agreement, which it deems and indispensable, and it has met with officials who represent the peaceful visage of the government." However, it warned that "you do not attain peace and unity by painting your face and uttering war cries," alluding to the statements by San Martino and Lopez.

The CGT added: "We wonder what is the real face of the government: the one it puts on when it asks for understanding and tolerance before concrete solutions are adopted, or the one put on by snipers next to the presidency to trigger a malicious, slanderous, and offensive campaign against those people who they themselves have summoned to seek a social agreement."

The CGT statement notes that "the CGT is terribly surprised by the fact that those official spokesmen direct all their gunfire against the union sector, but remain dubiously silent about destabilizing maneuvers by financial sectors." The CGT added: "This attitude clearly shows there is no intention to change or renew anything but rather to destroy the union movement. It also shows that regressive government sectors view the union movement as their enemy but do not view the representatives of usurious international organizations which are trying to submit the people to a program of misery and regression in the same way."

The labor organization pointed out that "in homage to national unity and in the wake of the serious crisis we are enduring," it has "refrained from recalling the past. The CGT has sought to forget slanders such as the description of the working people as a stampede of animals, and the name of the government official who in Salta in 1955 destroyed all worker organizations in keeping with a policy promoted by Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who devastated the national productive apparatus during the military regime."

In conclusion, the CGT said: "In light of this obstinate reiteration of offenses, the CGT notes the continuation of aggressive and antisocial attitudes by some government sectors which have not learned anything from the past, have not democratically accepted their failure regarding the union law, and which do not seek peace, as the CGT does by answering the call for a social agreement, but war."

Peronist Bloc Demands Retraction

PY091742 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2219 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (DYN) -- The bloc of Peronist deputies conditioned their participation in future sessions of the Chamber of a "public retraction" by Radical Civic Union (UCR) legislator Roberto San Martino of the charges he made against Peronist labor leaders that they collaborated with the 1976 military coup.

The announcement was made by bloc leader Diego Ibanez at the end of a bloc plenum. He said that unless San Martino takes back his words, "there will be trouble" in Congress, but he did not specify what kind.

In a turbulent press conference in which several Peronist legislators participated, Ibanez stated that San Martino's "behavior responds to the political line opposed to the agreement called for by the government," the representative of which is "the secretary general of the presidency, German Lopez."

Ibanez said that during the trip to Ecuador with President Alfonsin, he will "demand" from him "a political definition" in his dual capacity of president of the nation and UCR president as to what attitude he will assume in the dialogue with opposition sectors.

The Peronist bloc leader also signed a document denouncing a "slander campaign" against Peronism conducted by "government officials who are close to the president" and "who, with time, have clearly shown a reactionary, antiworkers position." In the same document, Ibanez says that "no Justicialist congressman needs to hide behind congressional immunity to prove his personal integrity." He, therefore, demanded that San Martino submit in court the evidence proving the crimes he reported to the press.

Ibanez finally delegated "the satisfactory solution" to San Martino's case to the authorities of the Radical bloc in the Chamber of Deputies. He said that it is the Radical leaders' responsibility to keep "discipline" among its members and protect "the legitimate representatives of the people."

Peronist Deputy Jose Manzano said that he thinks that San Martino's attitude "does not favor democracy," adding that "a personal apology by San Martino to those individuals against whom he made charges is not worth anything," because what "Peronism really demands" is a "public retraction."

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 0341 GMT on 8 August adds: "Radical Civic Union Deputy Roberto San Martino confirmed this evening his charge about misuse of funds at the Social Services Fund for Commercial Employees, but he denied having mentioned the names of those involved. San Martino noted that he had not mentioned Justicialist Deputy Juan Minichillo as being responsible for this illegal action. He said: Therefore, I do not have to retract anything because I did not accuse anyone."]

Deputies Walk Out of Session

PY092121 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Report by Jorge Rioux from Congress]

[Excerpts] The Justicialist deputies who are members of the Budget and Finance Committee today walked out of a meeting attended by Labor Minister Casella because of the presence of Radical Deputy Roberto San Martino. As is know, San Martino 48 hours ago harshly criticized and made serious accusations against some labor union leaders who he accused of having actively participated in the 1976 coup.

The Peronists walked out of the Budget and Finance Committee meeting because of the presence of Deputy San Martino. Justicialist Deputy Roberto Garcia thus stated the Peronists' position:

[Begin recording] [Garcia] If Mr San Martino does not leave this meeting, we members of the Justicialist bloc will walk out before it starts. I insist, we do not want any dialogue, we do not want to argue. We have already stated our position, and now we expect results. If Mr San Martino remains, we will walk out.

[Unidentified speaker] Deputy San Martino may now speak.

[San Martino] As I stated yesterday and today, in making my charges I have nowhere mentioned the name of any senator or any man who has been at the head of the Social Services Fund of Commercial Employees. Mr President, I will always comply with the mandate that the citizens of my province and of the country have entrusted to me. I am a legislator and I will work as a legislator of the country. [end recording]

Deputy Accepts Explanation

PY092258 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2105 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (NA) -- Peronist Deputy Juan Minichillo this afternoon accepted the explanation of Radical Civic Union lawmaker Roberto San Martino and withdrew his charge of violation of congressional immunity that he had earlier brought before the Chamber of Deputies.

CP LEADER DISCUSSES CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

AU011735 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA], has evaluated the situation in his country on the basis of recent developments which have occurred under the democratic government headed by Raul Alfonsin. He was interviewed by Rodolfo Nadra, our RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Buenos Aires.

[Narda] How would you describe the situation in Argentina today?

[Fava] The country is going through a difficult transition period. We were able to free ourselves of the military dictatorship which took power in 1976. We have achieved bourgeois democracy, with all the advantages and restrictions involved in this kind of change. The conditions of expanding the masses' activities aimed at changes have improved. The people's masses are struggling today so that the united workers class may play the chief role in attaining true democracy.

Dictatorship, however, has not been entirely liquidated. It has caused painful damages which still exist, such as the victims of state terrorism practiced by the former regime, the hundreds of thousands who have disappeared, who have been killed or tortured.

The apparatus of repression still exists. The results of an economic policy of merciless exploitation directed against the people still persist. This economic policy has increased the state debts of Argentina to a total of $45 billion.

[Nadra] What is your opinion of the Alfonsin government under these circumstances?

[Fava] When this government took power in December 1983, our party's Central Committee described it as a bourgeois-democratic, reformist, and pluralist government, in which the progressive forces live in coexistence with other forces, which are tending toward alliance with reaction. We declared that our attitude toward the government is positive; that we will, however, compare its words with its deeds, and that we will support all measures aimed at the implementation of democratic aspirations and of progressive changes; we will oppose all measures against the implementation of such aspirations and such changes. Today we can declare that both actual and formal power exist in our country and that Alfonsin has a considerable part of this formal power under his control, but he cannot freely use all the capacities in his government. As to the economic sector, the power of the foreign policy, the landowners' oligarchy, and the gross capital -- still prevail. The political importance of the recently established economic and financial groups has increased and they are supporting those trends in the government that are striving for alliance with capitalism.

[Nadra] Under these circumstances, can you tell us which is the real force behind the government of the Radical Civil Union?

[Fava] This government does not have any roots in the workers class. It is relying upon the employers. Its popularity in the Armed Forces and among the clergy is insignificant. However, the government has organized support from the academic circles and the so-called middle classes. The development of the democratic process in Argentina has always been determined by the behavior of the broad workers masses. The increase of their combat power and their awareness are the main factors in overcoming the restrictions imposed by bourgeois nationalism, above all, as regards the ranks of the trade unions which are under the chief influence of the Peronist party.

This is precisely why the government, the gross bourgeoisie, and the trade unions' upper crust are trying to achieve so-called "social peace," while the workers class is engaging daily in strikes through which it is struggling for a wage increase and for better labor conditions, as well as for preventing the burden of the economic crisis from being transferred to the workers.

[Nadra] What is your opinion on the measures adopted by the government to date?

[Fava] Although we cannot talk about successes in the economic and social spheres, it worth debating the steps adopted in connection with expanding democratic rights and the positive aspects of the foreign policy, for example, support for the activities of the Contadora Group, the participation in the Nonaligned Movement, the stand against the arms race, and the support for the prevention of the threat of nuclear war. There are numerous contradictions arising in connection with submitting a letter of intent to the IMF. This letter, on the one hand, rejects the traditional measures proposed by the fund and points out the decision not to apply the restrictive measures proposed by it. On the other, the letter also contains a number of dangerous compromises made under the pressure of financial capital. It is obvious that the government, because of its specific class structure, is trying to achieve economic progress without any changes in the social status quo. This is precisely why the government seeks the support of Peronism as well, which is in a state of crisis following its defeat in the elections. A sharp contradiction exists within the Peronist movement. On the one hand there are the people's working masses and those leaders who are correctly interpreting the democratic, anti-oligarchic, and anti-imperialist aspirations of this movement; on the other there are those forces representing the conspiratory, anti-communist right wing, which is obstructing the people's struggle.

[Nadra] What are the future prospects of the consensus which the government seeks to achieve with Peronism?

[Fava] Peronism is a dynamic and active social movement. It differs from the remaining populist and bourgeois-nationalist movements by the tremendous influence which the masses are exerting upon the leadership. I am talking, above all, of the influence of the workers class which is mainly Peronist in Argentina. These are revolutionized masses which have accumulated great experience in struggle. The consolidation of the unity of action with the Communists represents a new element in the activities of the Peronist movement. The Peronist masses are tending toward anti-imperialism and are inclined to accept the proletarian ideology; they are trying to get rid of bourgeois nationalism, and to extricate themselves from the confusion regarding their attitude toward the government's actions. This is why the Alfonsin government will make a mistake if it seeks an alliance with the right wing of the Peronists. This is counter to the will of the working people, and even counter to the will of the majority of Peronist leaders; in this leadership there are people who do not wish to be linked to agreements with the gross capital. As a result of all this, the government is subjected to pressure by two political lines which today are revealing two different prospects of future development.

[Nadra] What is the most immediate goal of the Argentine Communists under these circumstances?

[Fava] This is a goal shared by other political and social forces as well, namely, the goal to stabilize democracy and to interrupt the vicious cycles of military coups. This means that we should ensure more favorable conditions for the expansion of the masses' struggle in building up their trade union and political unity. To overcome instability means to strengthen and expand constitutional rights; to democratize the Armed Forces; to destroy the old, repressive apparatus; and at the same time to conduct an economic policy capable of satisfying the working people's needs. An analysis of our history, as well as of the peculiarities of the present-day international situation, show that the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which are implementing the adventurous policy conducted by Ronald Reagan, will hardly demonstrate any tolerance toward the policy which is affecting their militarist interests, no matter how reformist it may be. Therefore, it is necessary to mobilize all progressive forces.

GOVERNMENT TO PROPOSE FRONT FOR DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

PY091857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] La Paz, 9 Aug (AFP) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo's advisory team today announced that Bolivia will propose a joint negotiation of the Latin American foreign debt at the economic meeting that will take place on 13 and 14 August in Buenos Aires. The government believes that the only possible way for Bolivia to obtain adequate terms for negotiating its foreign debt is by promoting joint Latin American action, according to a report on the meeting between the economic cabinet and the Bolivian chief of state on 8 August. Two months ago Bolivia unilaterally declared a partial moratorium on its foreign debt, which amounts to $4.3 billion, because of the country's enormous financial difficulties. Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez, who is included in the presidential entourage that traveled to Ecuador for the inauguration ceremonies, has stated that Bolivia will make known its position on the problem of the foreign debt at the meeting of several chiefs of state in Quito. A study commission that submitted a report to the government has asked that Bolivia and the other debtor countries not to abandon the direct talks with creditors and that they create a common front that has sufficient political support of the region's countries, not only for renegotiating with the private banking sector, but also to achieve agreements with international financial organizations. The Buenos Aires conference will try to advance the implementation of the strategies of the Cartagena Consensus, where Latin American debtor countries committed themselves to complying with their obligations, but they also demanded a reduction of the bank interest rates recently readjusted in the United States.

ALVAREZ PLATA COMMENTS ON LECHIN STATEMENTS

PY100140 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has stated that the current social conflicts are not just the concern of the government but also of all the Bolivian people. Alvarez Plata stated that the solution to all these problems cannot only be found in the hands of the executive branch, but that it should rather be the result of an overall consensus, particularly a consensus among the trade unions. Commenting on the statements made by union leader Juan Lechin, who has harshly criticized the repressive activities started by the Interior Ministry, Alvarez Plata stated that his ministry is now preserving the people's law and order, and that it is not taking illegal measures. We cannot permit the people pay the consequences of the road blockades and the other measures that are being carried out against the regular activities related to national development, Alvarez Plata concluded.

ARMED FORCES CONDUCT CHAPARE ANTIDRUG OPERATION

Military Ordered Into Region

PY091348 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The Armed Forces High Command yesterday ordered the joint military forces to enter Chapare. The operation was scheduled to begin in the predawn hours today, according to military sources. Three battalions of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the support of the Special Forces Training Center paratroopers and gunships, will cover the entire Cochabamba tropical region, now considered a no man's land, which has been turned into the main cocaine manufacturing center in the country.

To Armed Forces staff held a lengthy meeting yesterday to give instructions on implementing the plan to enter the Chapare region following the order given by President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

This campaign was to have begun last week but was postponed to await the orders from the High Command and to accumulate provisions, armaments, transport, etc. The orders given to the commander of the Chapare military zone and to the 7th Army Division headquartered in Cochabamba state that the campaign must be carried out with the resources available in the military region. In Cochabamba, the Army commanders and chiefs of staff, the 51st Airborne Group of the Bolivian Air Force and of the Navy held a meeting at the Army division's headquarters. Each of the Armed Forces branches designated a battalion for the Chapare operation. These operations will be supported by troops of the Santa Cruz Ranger Regiment, who entered the zone of Yapacani to prevent the possible escape of drug traffickers from Chapare to that zone. They will also have the support of troops of the Special Operations Center deployed by the Navy at the Puerto Villarroel base. The center of operations will be the Barrientos 26th Infantry Regiment located in Colomi, the entrance to the Chapare region, where a military post was installed to control vehicles and persons moving toward that region. Colomi is located 35 km from the city of Cochabamba. Military authorities have stated that the order for the operation was given rather late because the Chapare zone has been practically abandoned by the drug traffickers. Only settlers remain in the region; thus no armed confrontation is expected to take place. There is strong opposition in the Chapare region to the entrance of the military for fear of abuses that can be committed against the settlers, who have stated that they do not protect the drug traffickers. They are sure that abuses will take place; thus they request the presence of the Human Rights Commission and of press representatives.

Zone Commander Decrees Curfew

PY091806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1542 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Cochabamba, 8 Aug (AFP) -- General Victor Vargas, commander of the military zone of the Chapare tropical region (central zone of Bolivia), today decreed a curfew from 2100 to 0600, a decision interpreted as the beginning of military actions against drug trafficking. The decree was released after more than a week of tense expectations on the military actions, during which several drug traffickers managed to escape.

Cochabamba Prefect Comments

PY100132 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Jorge Otacevich, the prefect of Cochabamba Department, has told Radio Panamericana that the Military High Command is still studying the date that the military task force will enter the tropical region of Chapare to repress the drug trade. According to Otacevich, there is absolute tranquillity both in Cochabamba Department and in the Chapare area. Up to the closing time for this newscast, the military task force and the police had not yet entered the area. Let us listen to the comments made to Radio Panamericana by Otacevich concerning that problem.

[Begin Otacevich recording] No, absolutely no one. I have not seen any troops, neither policemen, nor members of the Armed Forces, in the Chapare area. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON 'CHILE DEFENDS LIFE' RALLY

Interior Ministry Statement

PY092054 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Report from Government House by Osvaldo Vega]

[Text] Interior Ministry Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil has reiterated that no rally other than the one authorized by the government under the slogan Chile Defends Life will be allowed in front of the Santiago Cathedral. Under Secretary Cardemil reaffirmed that no other marches have been authorized, and noted that if any is staged, it will be dispersed in a measured and restrained way.

Asked by Cooperativa if organizations such as labor unions will be allowed to attend as groups, Under Secretary Cardemil stated that the demonstration that has been called invited people, not groups, to participate. Thus, he added, those persons who want to attend will be allowed to do so as individuals, not as part of groups.

The Under Secretary was reminded that groups and organizations have adhered to this demonstration and have expressed their wish to participate in groups, but he insisted that the members of such groups must attend as individuals, carrying no other signs than ones bearing the slogan of this demonstration.

Under Secretary Cardemil stated that the situation was perfectly normal at this time, and expressed his hope that it will continue normal for the rest of the day. He said that he believes that the talks he held with Msgr Fresno yesterday had been worthwhile and had helped to keep things calm. He added that the government was please with Msg Fresno's call for calm and moderation, and his observation that this was a time for prayer and meditation, not a political demonstration. He concluded by saying that it is expected that the people will abide by the monsignor's call.

Andres Saldivar Remarks

PY092202 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Andres Saldivar, president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, today charged the government with orchestrating a campaign aimed a creating incidents during today's Chile Defends Life rally. As is public knowledge, this rally was organized by various personalities in keeping with a request by the Chilean church.

[Begin Saldivar recording] In the first place, I think this public support reveals great interest in this civic demonstration. This is very important and must be noted. It is a praiseworthy and constructive initiative, and I am pleased to see that it is supported by various sectors, because there is no reason to distinguish between political colors or ideologies in a rally of this nature defending life, which is such a basic human right. I am pleased that the church, various movements, and personalities have termed it a rally to defend life, and welcome the support the citizenry in general have given it.

I hope that other rallies of this nature can be held in the future and that they have a fruitful outcome, that is, that Chile rid itself of all attacks against life, starting with the elimination of killings by members of terrorist gangs whose origins are unknown, as well as killings caused by those engaged in repression and torture and other activities that prevent the right to live. [end recording]

Saldivar then warned those taking part in the rally to be alert to incidents that may be started by alien individuals and referred to statements by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil after meeting with the Santiago archbishop. On that occasion the government official said that front organizations of the Communist Party would take advantage of today's rally to create problems.

[Begin Saldivar recording] I want to point out that the government and specifically those officials who are responsible for safeguarding order have orchestrated a very distasteful campaign with the purpose of creating the necessary atmosphere or conditions so that incidents or confrontations can take place during today's rally. [end recording]

Saldivar said that today's rally is a constructive initiative.

Support for Rally

PY100330 [Editorial Report] Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish from 2100 through 2300 GMT on 9 August broadcast several news reports on the Chile Defends Life rally.

The first report states that "several thousand people are walking on Ahumada Promenade in front of the metropolitan cathedral, which is another gathering point in connection with the Chile Defends Life rally, which has been promoted by the church. The people are walking in columns made up of university students, groups of relatives of missing persons, and others. Meanwhile, loudspeakers located in front of the cathedral are playing songs that allude to life."

A report by Manuel Robles, who has been walking through the streets near the cathedral, says that "groups of people, especially from the northern end of the city, are walking toward the main church of the Chilean capital, with flowers and candles in their hands as symbols of faith, love, and hope. Many modestly dressed people mostly from the northern part of Santiago, are walking toward the cathedral separately, trying not to attract attention. Carabineros are posted at strategic points of access to the main Santiago church. I emphasize that the attitude of the people who are participating in this rally is absolutely peaceful. I remind them that after laying their offerings, they should go home and stay there until 2100, when the lights will be turned off for 10 minutes, and meditate with their families on the significance of life."

Carla Castro also reports from the metropolitan cathedral, saying that "Secretary General of the Chilean Episcopal Conference Msgr Sergio Contreras has noted that the response to the rally demonstrates the new vigor of the Chilean people to defend life and peace based on social justice in the country." Castro then describes the scene near the cathedral where flowers can be seen everywhere and many people can be seen raising their hands in the sign of peace and heard singing the song "I Have Faith." Then the reporter is heard saying that "personnel of the Vicariate of Solidarity, carrying flowers and burning candles, are approaching the front of the cathedral." He adds that "members of the National Workers Command and a group of artists have also arrived."

In the last report, an unidentified reporter recounts that (Nemecio Antunez) has said that "this is an extraordinary demonstration. This is what we must do, because it unites us: Defend life. Persons with all ideologies are here shouting for Chile in a moving demonstration." The same reporter then quotes Maria Angelica Pratts, the daughter of General Carlos Pratts who was assassinated: "A personal experience cuts deeply, and when one has experienced an offense against life, a disrespect for life, one is more committed to work for life. So my participation and that of thousands of people is a response to the call to defend life."

The same unidentified reporter says that "Msgr Sergio Contreras has noted the great importance of this event to create a national frame of mind that life must be respected. I can see that there are many people who have not given up hope on the country, and that an event like this shows that there are forces in the country responsive to positive appeals to seek the roads leading to life and peace with justice."

The reporter says student organizations, shantytown groups, and representatives of the most varied sectors of Santiago are present singing the song "Thanks for Life."

Carabineros Disperse Demonstrators

PY092030 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] [Crowd shouting slogan: "Freedom of expression for all the nation" heard in the background] At this moment a large number of Carabineros are occupying the Ahumada Promenade, where they have started to disperse the demonstrators. People watching from the buildings nearby applauded the journalists and once the security forces appeared on the scene they whistled loudly.

The Carabineros, equipped with antiriot weapons, then started pushing demonstrators as well as passersby back. A group of persons who tried to escape through the intersection of (Pasaje Marte) and 340 Alhumada were violently prevented from doing so. A fire engine then entered the Ahumada Promenade and dispersed the demonstrators.

The security forces were booed by the passersby while journalist Juan Pablo Cardena, of the magazine ANALISIS, was beaten up and had his credentials as member of the journalist association taken from him.

Christian Democratic Leader Injured

PY092040 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Christian Democratic leader Jose de Gregorio has been taken to the Trauma Hospital of this capital. He was badly hit by Carabineros while peacefully participating in the demonstration taking place on the Ahumada Promenade in front of the metropolitan cathedral. Jose de Gregorio recounted the incident to Radio Cooperativa:

[Begin De Gregorio recording] There were thousands of people. Without any provocation, they tried to beat Jorge Lavanderos, and I ended up being beaten when I tried to prevent it. He was not hit, but I received quite a hard blow. [end recording]

At the time of the incident, former Christian Democratic Senator Jorge Lavanderos was walking along the Ahumada Promenade, leaning on a walking stick. Jose de Gregorio added that those who beat him were furious because of the demonstration.

[Begin De Gregorio recording] So it was. They were made, really furious because the people were chanting. [end recording]

Then the secretary of the Christian Democratic Party was taken to the Trauma Hospital for a medical checkup.

Incidents in Santiago, Valparaiso

PY100336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 9 Aug (AFP) -- Approximately 80 demonstrators were arrested and 16 injured in Santiago and Valparaiso today during the disorders that took place at the end of a drive for life and human rights sponsored by the Catholic Church.

The incidents in Santiago broke out in the neighborhood of the metropolitan cathedral, where thousands of demonstrators placed candles and wreaths as symbols of peace and life. The police repressed groups singing slogans against General Augusto Pinochet's government, and at least 16 people were injured according to sources of the archbishopric. The authorities have reported that [words indistinct].

In Valparaiso, 140 km west of Santiago, 50 persons were arrested and disorders also took place around the cathedral of this port on the Pacific Ocean.

The drive for life was convoked by Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez and other well-known personalities after the Chilean Episcopal Conference released a dramatic call for an end to the political violence here, which led to the death of approximately 100 people in a year's time.

Priests Oppose Arms Firm

PY091917 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 9 Aug (AFP) -- The police reported today that Chilean priests and seminarians of the Franciscan order protested in Santiago against the largest weapons industry in the country during the Chile Defends Life rally.

A large sign extended by the demonstrators in front of one of Cardoen, Inc plants reads: Death is manufactured here. This plant is located on the outskirts of Santiago. Another placard read: Militarism and the arms race are one of the causes of the misery affecting our people and the people of other nations.

Cardoen sells explosives, bombs, mines, and tanks, and among its clients are the Armed Forces of Honduras, El Salvador, Libya, Iran, and Iraq.

Reports From Other Cities

PY092110 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 AUG *$

[Excerpts] Enrique Diaz reports from Osorno on the atmosphere in that city on this Chile Defends Life rally day.

[Diaz] Demonstrations related to the Chile Defends Life rally started peacefully at noon today. First a small group of people started to sign the song "Thanks for Life" in front of the cathedral while a large group of other citizens gathered around the square. The crowd increased when other persons singing songs and slogans occupied the area in the front of the cathedral and part of Osorno Square. (Alberto Preyacar), president of the Human Rights Commission, made a speech on the occasion. He said that this peaceful demonstration clearly proves that Chile does not desire any type of violence. About half an hour after the citizens started the demonstrations and rallies, they peacefully returned to their homes.

[Announcer] Now Enrique Acevedo Valdes reports from Valparaiso on how this day in which Chile defends life was celebrated in that port:

[Acevedo] Good afternoon: As expected, almost everywhere in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar the song "Thanks for Life" was heard at noon today. This song was sung in various public place and towns on the seacoast and was also broadcast by Radio Cooperativa to this entire zone. This positive attitude to the call to participate in the Chile Defends Life rally started without any incidents.

A larger than usual number of policemen, mobilized in patrol cars and other types of vehicles, have been seen in various sectors of the cities of Valparaiso and Vina del Mar. So far, however, there have been no incidents.

CNT Leaders Comment on Rally

PY092234 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Leaders of the National Workers Command [CNT] headed by CNT President Rodolfo Seguel at noon today gathered on the corner of (Maquiver) and Huerfanos Streets, where they sang the song "Thanks for Life" to demonstrate their support of the Chile Defends Life rally that has been called by the Catholic Church.

The singing session went off happily and without incidents. It was joined by workers, shantytown dwellers, women, children, and students. While they were singing, the Santa Lucia cannon boomed the 12 o'clock signal, and the voice of the late folksinger Violeta Parra was heard over loudspeakers.

As the singing of "Thanks for Life" ended, journalists approached Rodolfo Seguel to ask why the workers supported this event:

[Begin Seguel recording] The right to life the workers have is the same right shantytown dwellers have, the same right for which we have been struggling for 11 years to have a dignified life worthy of workers, of shantytown dwellers, of human beings in a civilized country. So we will continue to struggle in the same way, peacefully demonstrating our wish to live in a free, democratic country with the participation of all sectors. [end recording]

Manuel Bustos was also present and, referring to this event, he said:

[Begin Bustos recording] I have supported the Child Defends Life call because we believe that life, the life of a Chilean, the life of a Carabinero, the life of a shantytown dweller is the life of the country. So we are here today because we believe that more than ever the lives of men are in danger, and we want to stress the significance of this day to strengthen our will to struggle and defend lives that are endangered by the lack of jobs, malnutrition, and a short life expectancy. Life is for us the human foundation of Chile. [end recording]

He added that a rally such as this demonstrates that Chile wants changes and that it will promote them peacefully:

[Begin Bustos recording] I believe that this is a demonstration through which the people, acting peacefully and of their own will, are beginning to make changes. This demonstration called by personalities of the country to defend life is taking place because their personalities, including the cardinal, have believe that the lives of Chileans are in danger, because the lives of many Chileans have been lost for needless causes. So we believe there is hope, hope in the life of Chileans. [end recording]

The workers' gathering was not disturbed by the presence of the heavily armed Carabineros who were posted to the area, where a water cannon also was in position, waiting to go into action. The large number of workers who gathered, however, dissolved peacefully without creating any pretext for the Carabineros to intervene.

Social organizations and individuals attended the churches en masse the metropolitan and other areas of the country, according to information obtained by Radio Cooperativa. In communities like Ulloa, for instance, a group of more than 300 persons was observed singing the song "Thanks for Life" as clocks struck 1200.

A strong Carabineros detachment was posted in front of the church, wearing combat gear, but the people did not let themselves be provoked by their presence. In addition, Conchali, San Miguel, La Cranja, Pudahuel, La Serna, and Las Condes housewives went to nearby churches to join social organizations in singing the song "Thanks for Life."

In general, according to information available at this time, all these gatherings took place peacefully, excluding some incidents in downtown Santiago.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE IN ELECTRIC POWER STATION

PY100439 Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 9 Aug (AFP) -- Two bombs exploded tonight at the installations of the Santiago power station, but the police reported that there were no casualties.

The explosions took place near midnight after 80 demonstrators were arrested in this capital and in Valparaiso after a day of demonstrations in defense of life and against political violence sponsored by the Catholic Church.

THREE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CEASE HUNGER STRIKE

PY100211 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The ORBE news agency has just reported that Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata this afternoon announced that the three youths who were on a hunger strike for 38 days have desisted. The ORBE dispatch reads as follows: Asked by journalists about the situation surrounding the university students on hunger strike, Secretary General of Government Marquez de la Plata announced that Patricio Ponce Valdes this afternoon returned home at 1191 Benjamin (Subercasel) Street in La Granja. He also announced that the other two youths who were on the hunger strike, Eduardo Busquet and Julio Ibarra, began to take food under medical supervision at 1600 this afternoon, thus ending their 38-day fast.

This morning the Popular Democratic Movement, through a public declaration, called upon the strikers to end their prolonged hunger strike.

CP LEADER DISCUSSES PARTY CONFERENCE SITUATION

AU011941 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 84 p 6

[Luis Carvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, interviewed by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Even under the conditions of illegibility, a national conference of the Communist Party of Chile has been held in the country. How do you assess the importance of this event, Comrade Corvalan?

Luis Corvalan: This national conference of our party was the first under the conditions of fascism. It united about 100 leading Communists currently living in Chile and others that are living in exile. It was an event which will be noted both in the history of our party and in the chronicle of the struggles of the Chilean people against the fascist dictatorship. At the conference the militant slogans "Away with Pinochet!" and "Democracy now!" were confirmed. Millions of compatriots confirmed the correctness of the general line of our party with their resistance against the regime on national days of protest, at mass meetings, and during many other militant actions.

Situation Calls for Deep Changes

At the national conference the true situation with all its aspects was analyzed. It is necessary, the party conference declared, to end the dictatorship of Pinochet, bring new social and political forces into power, and to thoroughly change the structures in the economy and the state. There is no other solution.

Question: One has seen how the dictatorship, cornered by the increasing struggle of the people, has promised a political opening, or a kind of liberalization. What is your general opinion of this?

Luis Corvalan: Upon the advice and under the pressure of U.S. imperialism, the rulers are now working to prepare the farce of an "opening," which is to legalize the bourgeois parties and, on a medium-term basis, also permit the election of a figurehead parliament. But all this is possible only with the full recognition of the fascist constitution. Thus, one is looking for a way out by disguising the regime and providing it with additional support. But the country is in a situation of upheaval. No cosmetic surgery can eliminate the dissatisfaction of the people's masses. Trends have taken an irreversible character.

Question: Such "opening attempts" obviously presuppose as a condition that the left opposition movement and, above all, the Communist Party must not participate in it.

Luis Corvalan: That is their version. But without being presumptuous, we are fully aware of what our party represents and state once again that the dreams of Pinochet and his kind to continue to exclude us from public life are in vain. As a leading member of the Democratic Alliance once stated, our party is as much a part of the reality of Chile as are the Andes. Men like Luis Emilio Recabarren, Elias Lafertte, and Pablo Neruda stand for this reality. The life and struggle of many thousands of Chilean Communists are well-known to millions of compatriots. They know very well who we are, where we come from, and where we are going, and the lies of anticommunism vanish like a bubble before them.

The problem of Chile is fascism, the striving of a tyranny that in the service of international financial capital and the domestic clan, has destroyed the democratic order and a great part of the production apparatus of our country. Sometimes, due to the circumstances, the rightist clique speaks of democracy and even of comprehensive democracy, but all these are empty words. Pinochet's expensive and cruel suppression apparatus continues to commit every kind of atrocity. Pinochet's determination to stay in power is causing stormy protests all over the country. Pinochet has promised the country another 11 September and thus a great new blood bath.

To Daily Fight Tyranny

Question: How realistic are the possibilities of overthrowing the dictatorship?

Luis Corvalan: The national conference of the party has arrived at the conclusion that the workers class and the people can destroy the tyranny if the most diverse forms of struggle are used, if they succeed in mobilizing even larger masses for the next days of protest and the general strike, if they act steadfastly and prudently and struggle anew against the tyranny everyday. It is also important to convince more and more members of the military of the fact that it is necessary to take into account the demands of the majority of the citizens. They must realize that they cannot do anything worse than to fight for a cause directed against the people. Therefore, the most important task of the present is to advance the rebellion of the people and use all their forces, reserves, and means to do so. Such a struggle will also include many who have not yet made up their minds to check the plans of the "reconcilers," weaken the camp of the dictatorship, and finally open the way to victory.

Question: The national conference dealt with questions of the alliance policy. What are the principles which guide the party in this respect?

Luis Corvalan: At our party conference the policy of the unity of the people was considered to be correct. The necessity was stressed to make even more swift progress in developing the trade unionist unity front and in achieving an understanding of the Democratic Alliance and all other forces of the opposition. It quite clearly spoke out in favor of unrestricted support of the Democratic Alliance, joint action, and an agreement with all parties which, together with Salvador Allende, participated in the historic action of social reshaping. The unity of Chilean leftists is one of the basic prerequisites for an early victory over fascism.

The Party Is an Indestructible Force

Question: How did the party conference assess the situation of the Communist Party?

Luis Corvalan: At the conference it was once again shown that our party is an indestructible force which demonstrates an exemplary cohesion. It was further shown that ideological loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the unity of the Chilean Communists who are firmly committed to their political line and their Central Committee are characteristics that are deeply rooted in the party ranks.

In the struggle against fascism our party had to pay with blood for its loyalty to the cause of freedom. Thousands of our comrades were murdered, among them 16 members of the Central Committee and 9 members of the Central Committee of the heroic Communist Youth Association. We will continue to be in the front row of those struggling against fascism. We are determined to continue to stand the most rigorous tests until democracy is victorious.

FEBRES CORDERO ON ECONOMIC POLICY, OPPOSITION

PA100256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0146 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 9 Aug (EFE) -- Today, 24 hours before being sworn in, Ecuadoran President-elect Leon Febres Cordero said that he does not advocate a joint Latin American negotiation of the external debt, a policy advocated by President Osvaldo Hurtado. During a press conference with approximately 100 journalists from around the world, Febres criticized Hurtado's "initiative" of organizing a Latin American countries' debtor club. We must "develop Latin American solidarity," the future Ecuadoran president asserted. However, he pointed out that the countries' economic problems are their own affair and should be solved "individually."

The 53-year-old Febres Cordero will be sworn in tomorrow, Friday, as president of this oil-producing country of 8 million people with the attendance of special delegations from over 80 nations, including the ones led by the presidents of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama [as received] and Venezuela; a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta; the vice presidents of the United States and the USSR Presidium; and several foreign ministers.

During the press conference, Leon Febres, smiling and with the "tousled hairstyle" that gave him the leonine look he used during his campaign, asserted that he will fulfill his electoral pledge of "food, housing, and employment."

Regarding the territorial claim that Ecuador has against Peru but which the latter does not recognize, the president-elect said he would "defend Ecuador's territorial integrity."

Referring to his neo-liberal economic policies, Febres denied that he has an ideology other than that of fighting against poverty, unemployment, and poor health; and struggling to "rebuild" the country. According to him, he will inherit a country that is burdened by an unprecedented crisis.

Because of the significant opposition that prevails in the new parliament, which obtained its first victory today during the appointment of the parliament directorate members, the Social Christian politician did not reveal what he would do in the case of a conflict within the government power. He said that he would respect a democratic political system. In addition, he denied that he modified the appointment of his future defense minister because of pressure from the top military echelons; he asserted that the appointee, General Luis Pineiros, was chosen weeks ago.

Referring to a specific economic policy, Febres Cordero announced a period of austerity, struggling against corruption, and a series of measures aimed at increasing production and reactivating the country's economy.

Lastly, he asserted his decision to fight against drug trafficking and his wish to strengthen the Latin America continent's democratic system.

HEADS OF STATE, OTHERS ARRIVE FOR INAUGURATION

PA100133 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Thus far, four [as heard] Latin American presidents have arrived in Quito to attend the presidential inauguration tomorrow.

The following heads of state are here: Raul Alfonsin, Argentina; Hernan Siles Zuazo, Bolivia; and Belisario Betancur, Colombia. Panama will be represented by Vice President Carlos Ozores and President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, is also in Quito. Most of the delegations and special missions from friendly countries which will attend the inaugural cermony tomorrow have already arrived in the city.

Alfonsin, Lusinchi Discuss Debt

PY100359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0159 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Quito, 9 Aug (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said here tonight that one of the issues he discussed during the meeting with his Venezuelan colleague, Jaime Lusinchi, was the foreign debt. Asked whether they agreed on mechanisms to be implemented at the regional level, Alfonsin noted: We shall continue our discussions.

At the end of the meeting with Lusinchi, which lasted over an hour and which ended at 7:40 local time (2140 Argentine time), Alfonsin said: "The foreign debt is an issue that must be discussed in meetings between Latin American presidents."

In a brief meeting with the press following the meeting, Alfonsin noted that we discussed problems affecting the region and we shared views based on our democratic point of view.

Jorge Sabato, Argentine Foreign Ministry special affairs secretary, and Raul Alconada, the Argentine Foreign Ministry Latin American affairs under secretary, were present during the first half of the meeting while President Jaime Lusinchi was accompanied by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul.

BUENOS AIRES MAYOR ON PURPOSE OF VISIT

PY091239 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Aug 84 p 11

[Julio Cesar Sanguier, Buenos Aires mayor, interviewed by unidentified reporter in Asuncion -- date not given]

[Text] [Reporter] What is the real reason for your visit?

[Sanguier] It has been a few years since I last visited Paraguay so I took a few days off for rest and came here to visit my relatives. I am the son of Paraguayans.

[Reporter] Which of your parents is Paraguayan?

[Sanguier] My father is Paraguayan. He even came to fight in the Chaco War, say, as a volunteer because he had already been residing in Argentina before that. He fought in the Chaco region, in Cabezon, and in several othe places. I have books and souvenirs. Every time I am able to, I come here to visit my first cousin.

[Reporter] Could you clarify some rumors? Is it true that you are an envoy of Argentine President Alfonsin to contact the opposition political parties that do not participate in the national political process?

[Sanguier] No, I categorically deny it. I am not a special envoy of President Alfonsin. I simply have good friends in the government as well as in the opposition, and I will meet all of them. I have already met the mayor of Asuncion and I will meet Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Elpidio Acevedo this afternoon; and this evening I will have dinner with some members of the opposition who also are my relatives.

[Reporter] It has been said that perhaps you would ask that Dr Laino [Authentic Radical Liberal Party leader] be allowed to return. He now resides in Buenos Aires and has an undeniable friendship with members of the Radical Civic Union in Argentina.

[Sanguier] No, that is not true, deny it. Dr Laino is also my cousin, because my last names are Sanguier and Gondra. Dr Laino's wife is my relative, I am Dr Manuel Gondra's nephew. Deny what you said because it is not true. I have not come to talk about domestic Paraguayan politics. I just have good friends and I will talk with all of them, regardless of the political parties they may belong to. I want to ratify that this is a private visit.

[Reporter] What is your point of view of the legal aspect of possibly having television interviews of Paraguayan politicians on Channel 11 of Formosa, Argentina?

[Sanguier] I don't believe there should be any problem from the legal point of view. The official or political point of view, is not my business, I don't know anything about the issues.

[Reporter] It is also said that you would act on behalf of censored Radio Nanduti and of the closed newspaper [ABC COLOR].

[Sanguier] I did not come to act on behalf of anybody. I will go to the Radio Nanduti premises because a group of person will be there in one of the halls, and we will talk mainly about Paraguayan culture.

Regarding that closed newspaper, I will not act on its behalf either, what I have done is to visit its director, Mr Zucolillo, because I am a journalist but I am not working as a journalist now because I hold a political position.

[Reporter] So you definitely cannot say that you have come on a political visit?

[Sanguier] No. This is a private mission during which I will contact government and opposition people, because some of them are my friends. I must meet with the mayor of Asuncion. The rest of the people are my relatives and friends whom I must also see.

[Reporter] Aren't you interested in meeting people who belong to the different political parties that participate in the national process?

[Sanguier] I am interested in meeting everyone, I have no problems with this. I just want to reiterate that this is just a 72-hour private visit.

[Reporter] Is it not interference in the internal matters of this country?

[Sanguier] By no means. Besides, I have an offictal position, but in no manner will I interfere in the internal affairs of the country. I have not even come as a delegate of the Radical Civic Union, which would have made my visit political, to contact a political group. But this is not so, my visit is private.

BRIEFS

NEW EDUCATION MINISTER -- As we reported earlier, the national executive branch has promulgated a decree appointing Carlos Ortiz Ramirez as the new education minister to succeed the late Raul Pena. The same decree extended the gratitude of the government to the minister of public health and welfare for his services as acting education minister. [Summary] [Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Aug 84 PY]

MARIATEGUI ON AIR NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

PY091351 Lima Cadena American Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Sandro Mariategui today said that the talks for seeking a solution to the air transport problem between our country and the United States are going well.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister: How are the negotiations on an air agreement between our country and the United States coming along?

[Mariategui] At this time, consultations are being made regarding the latest proposals we have received. We are consulting with the Aeronautics and Transport and Communications Ministries and we are preparing the documents necessary for the third round of negotiations.

[Question] Are they progressing well, or perhaps...?

[Answer] No, they are progressing well. Naturally, they are very delicate and difficult negotiations. They are being carried out very carefully and we always have the country's interests in mind. I hope we can have a happy ending during the next round. [end recording]

WAR MINISTER ON FINANCING FOR 'SUBVERSION'

PY091329 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0215 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] War Minister General Oscar Brush Noel charged today that international communism is giving guidance to Shining Path from abroad, and he termed as a happy initiative the project that will create the monetary bounds against subversion.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Then the budget of the Armed Forces is going to be increased?

[Brush] Yes, undoubtedly it will be increased [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] a deficit in the end.

[Beush] Well, I believe there is a happy initiative now in Congress to create the solidarity bonds, which I believe will be bought on a voluntary basis and they will not affect the pockets of the population in general. A person who wants to buy them can, and a person who does not want to buy them does not have to. I believe that all good Peruvians ill try and cooperate in this effort, which we are being forced to make by foreign elements that have created this group which is currently creating problems.

[Reporter] Yes, but do you believe that subversion in our country is being directed from abroad?

[Brush] Undoubtedly. There is no need to confirm that. You know that international communism is international.

[Reporter] Does it also finance subversion?

[Brush] Of course. What we are trying to find out is how it is financed. [end recording]

SCIENTISTS TO JOIN EXPEDITIONS TO ANARCTICA

PY091652 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0215 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Peru has started to prepare scientists and technicians in order to send an expedition to the Antarctic, where valuable natural resources exist that could be used by our country. This information was released today by Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui after installing the National Commission for Antarctic Affairs [Comision Nacional de Asuntos Antarcticos]

The installation of the National Commission for Antarctic Affairs is now taking place at Torre Tagle Palace. This ceremony is being presided over by Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui. The commission includes officials from the War, Navy, Aeronautics, Energy and Mines and Fisheries Ministries, the National Defense Secretariat, the National Planning Institute, the Sea Institute of Peru, the Geophysical Institute, and the National Council for Science and Technology.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is the importance of this meeting? Will Peru try and become a full-fledged member of the Antarctic treaty?

[Mariategui] Well, to become a full-fledged member a country has to make important outlays, such as carrying out expeditions and maintaining a scientific base in the Antarctic. What we are going to do now is to send Peruvians with expeditions that are made by friendly countries. In November, for example, an expedition will leave New Zealand, and Peru plans to send two scientists to New Zealand, where they will join the expedition which is kindly taking care of all expenses that a trip to the Antarctic and scientific research entail. As soon as we have prepared scientists and personnel who are fully familiar with the tasks that are carried out in the Antarctic, we can then think of organizing our own expedition and, thus, become full-fledged members of the Antarctic treaty.

[Reporter] Does Peru favor having a piece of land in the Antarctic?

[Mariategui] Of course, this is the reason why the Foreign Ministry has decided to regain for Peru the rights that it should have in the white continent. [end recording]

LEADERS OF MAIN POLITICAL PARTIES TO MEET

PY100227 Paris AFP in Spanish 0128 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 9 Aug (AFP) -- Tonight a meeting of the leaders of the four main Peruvian political parties was finally set for tomorrow, Friday, 10 August. The objectives of the meeting are to implement measures aimed at strengthening the democratic regime and opposing violence and terrorism, as well as to propose actions leading to economic recovery. The Marxist United Left tonight agreed to participate in the meeting, which had been proposed by Alan Garcia, secretary general and presidential candidate for the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA]. This invitation was accepted earlier by Javier Alva, secretary general and presidential candidate of the ruling Popular Action, and Luis Bedoya, the leader of the right-wing Popular Christian Party. The meeting will take place at Garcia's house. The invitation of the APRA leader, made in keeping with President Fernando Belaunde's proposal of 28 July to reach political agreements on matters of interest to the nation, has been hailed by business, professional, and labor organizations.

COMMENTARY CITED ON UNITED LEFT'S STRATEGY

PY091448 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Yesterday's student and labor agitation was not by chance. This type of agitation responds to the subversive strategy of the leftists. The following is a report that is very revealing:

The newspaper EL COMERCIO has published an interesting commentary by Juan Carlos Malaga Segovia on the United Left and the 1985 elections. Among other interesting points, Malaga analyzes that since the last municipal elections and until not so very many months ago, the main Marxist mayors of all types of leanings, who are grouped under the name United Left, have been debating and determining the stragegy they will implement within the current political situation with an eye to the 1985 elections.

When the United Left talks about seizing power violently, a strategy that it always keeps current, it refers to political power to impose the type of government that will serve its ends. For them, the commentator stresses, with violence they cannot (?lose), and this is precisely what is hidden behind this mask of democracy and dialogue worn by the United Left's main leaders.

In addition, they complement their strategy by trying to become an organization that is very strong internally, on the one hand, and on the other by organizing a plan of subversion that includes many ways in which protests can be carried out: hourly stoppages, mobilizations, national strikes, national assemblies and forums, marches, and street protests and meetings.

The commentator indicates that within the United Left, it can be observed that its main leaders, despite their claiming to be the spokesmen of the masses -- as they themselves say -- belong to another social strata that is not the same in which their rank and file membership is to be found, a position that has become even more defined with the participation of its mian leaders within a formal democracy. This fact seems to have exasperated their rank and file, which have presumably pressured the leadership to adopt a more vertical position [posicion vertical].

For Malaga, this explains the internal circulation of a document that reveals the true position of the United Left on the 1985 elections.

BUSINESSMEN REJECT TAX INCENTIVES FOR EXPORTS

PY091506 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 8 Aug (AFP) -- Eduardo Holme, president of the textile committee of the Society of Industries (a business organization), stated here today that Peruvian textile businessmen have rejected the tax incentives for exports offered to them by the government in order to maintain access to the U.S. market. The U.S. Government is currently studying the implementation of countervailing duties on Peruvian textile imports because it feels that these products receive state subsidies. Holme explained that the implementation of these restrictions will affect Peruvian exports to the U.S. market worth $70 million, which , he stated, represents the loss of approximately 6,000 to 7,000 jobs in the textile industry. Consequently, we textile businessmen would rather give up the benefits of export reimbursement certificates and of the Nontraditional Export Promotion Fund [Fondo de Promocion de Exportaciones no Tradicionales] which the U.S. authorities consider as subsidies. The U.S. authorities will make a decision within the next few weeks on implementing countervailing duties on textile imports.

TUPAMAROS REPORTEDLY BEING RELEASED FROM PRISON

PY100204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 9 Aug (EFE) -- Reliable sources have confirmed to EFE that Uruguay today started releasing some 150 political prisoners. According to these sources, the prisoners who are being released are members of the "Tupamaros" guerrillas group and they have so far served half their sentences. Their attorneys have stated that there are 411 political prisoners who may be legally released immediately.

Visits to the penitentiaries started on 1 August and the military judges received petitions for releases before the full sentences are served, petitions that are being presented by the detainees' attorneys. Court sources have stated that an average of 30 cases are being reviewed daily and that the releases are then being ordered.

Among the first people released there is no major leader or guerrilla. All of them had 20-year prison sentences for "crimes of assistance and association for criminal purposes." It is estimated that almost 100 guerrillas, among them the leaders of the "Tupamoros" movement, will be unable to obtain their release before they serve their full sentences.

PARTY LEADERS VIEW REPEAL OF DECREE ON ACTIVITIES

PY092136 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Aug (AFP) -- The repeal of the decree restricitng public activities and press reporting on political parties, which had been in force in Uruguay since August 1983, today elicited favorable reactions from different sectors of the country. The decision was generally considered positive. However, some sectors said that it was of little practical significance.

The decision to repeal this decree was made pursuant to a constitutional agreement concluded by politicians and military officials with a view to holding the next general presidential elections in November.

For Enrique Tarigo, vice presidential candidate of the (liberal) Colorado Party, the repeal of this decree is a step forward in our steady march toward democracy. Tarigo said that this decree should never have been issued. He also mentioned the recent repeal of other decrees concerning job stability of government employees and a special commission empowered to make political proscriptions.

Humberto Ciganda, president of the Executive Board of the minority (Catholic) Civic Union, said that this is a healthy measure which has put things back into place, as they should have always been. Ciganda said that it would be inconceivable to have an electoral process without freedom of information and opinion and without free party mobilization. This is another achievement of the negotiations with the military that will benefit everyone, he added.

The opinions of members of the (center-left) Blanco or National Party, which did not participate in the constitutional negotiations because of the detention and trial of its leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, are far more reserved. National Party sources have said that the repeal of the decree is a natural consequence of the situation in the country.

Gonzalo Aguirre, a National Party leader, said that the positive aspect of the decree's repeal cannot be denied, but it really has little practical significance. He said that the decree had really fallen into disuse owing to an undeniable circumstance: that of the total politicization of the country. Aguirre added that the decree was formally kept in force so that the government could use it as a deterrent that was sometimes mentioned verbally or applied once in a while by police chiefs in the interior of the country.

PATRIOTIC UNION SUSPENDS LABOR MINISTER FROM PARTY

PY091709 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0607 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Aug (EFE) -- The labor minister of the Uruguayan military regime, who founded the Patriotic Union Party some time ago, has been suspended for a year by the party's leaders. According to a report today published by the newspapers EL TELEGRAFO of Paysandy and CAMBIO of Salto, the two most important cities in the interior of the country, Bolentini was suspended on charges of being a "traitor." The accusation against Bolentini, the founder and secretary general of this party which is closest to the military regime, was made by Patriotic Union President Humberto Mori. A communique forwarded by Mori says that the Patriotic Union National Board has also suspended six other leaders for "abusing authority." The suspensions have been reported to the electoral board to be taken into account when the electoral lists [listas electorales] are prepared. The Patriotic Union has not been legally recognized yet because the electoral board has rejected 1,500 out of the 8,000 signatures submitted for its registration. The Patriotic Union was created by Bolentini, a lawyer, Army colonel, former legislator, and former interior minister of the dictatorship. Bolentini today stated in Montevideo that the incident was the result of various trends within his party, adding that he did not recognize the authority of the president of the committee which suspended him.

FERREIRA CONDEMNS POLITICAL-MILITARY PACT

PY100218 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] From his place of confinement in a military unit in Trinidad, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate has sent a 7-page, hand-written statement to Blanco Party representatives explaining his position on what he calls the political-military pact. Regarding Ferreira Aldunate's statement, Gonzalo Aguirre, the secretary of the Blanco Party board, has said:

[Begin Aguirre recording] This statement exclusively concerns the political-military pact, which Ferreira Aldunate condemns. This is in agreement with the position that the party board has adopted. He bases his case on refuting the argument that this is a temporary pact, since it is established that this constitutional reform must be enforced for a minimum period of 1 year, while all previous constitutions were essentially temporary because they were enforced for an unlimited length of time. He also argues that in this pact civilian power is to a certain extent subordinated to the military, since for the first time in the history of the country it is accepted that the executive branch has no power to appoint the Armed Forces commanders, who previously had the rank of inspector general. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER'S VISIT

PA091631 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1354 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos is in Panama City, sightseeing, giving lectures, and meeting with Panamanian intellectuals and officials involved in educational issues. Hart's visit, which will last until 11 August, coincides with a visit by the Cuban National Ballet and Alicia Alonso, its director. The ballet has performed for the last two evenings at the Atlapa Convention Center. Hart is scheduled to visit the National Institute of Culture, the Museum of Modern Art, the Panama Canal, the University of Panama, the Omar Torrijos Mausoleum, the Museum of the Panamanian Man, and the Defense Forces. The culture minister will give a lecture on the topic "Marti and Our America" tonight at the University of Panama. Tomorrow he will meet with intellectuals at the Museum of the Panamanian Man to discuss "Education and Culture in Latin America."

Meets Education Minister

PA100304 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart paid a courtesy visit to high-ranking education authorities today. Education Minister Susana Richa de Torrijos met with the Cuban culture minister who was accompanied by Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, director of the National Culture Institute; Miguel Bruguras, Cuban ambassador to Panama; Fernando Ravelo, deputy chief of the Americas Department of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; Jorge Timossi, Culture Ministry adviser; Lupe Veliz, director of international relations.

During an interesting meeting, Dr Torrijos, who was accompanied by aides, heard Dr Hart discuss Cuba's cultural development as a result of the 1959 revolution. Hart expressed great interest in strengthening bilateral cultural relations, essentially through the granting of scholarships to Panamanian youth interested in the field of arts and culture.

Our ties with Panama began with General Omar Torrijos Herrera, Minister Hart said, adding that it is through the interweaving of culture that we must unite in Latin America. The visitor said that the Cuban-Panamanian cultural agreements should be extended.

Regarding the role of the Cuban Culture Ministry, Hart said that there is a broad network of cultural institutions in Cuba, noting that they constitute the backbone of education. A law was issued in Cuba that states that a museum must exist in each municipality to promote research among youths. At the end of the meeting, the Cuban culture minister and the Panamanian education minister exchanged gifts. The education minister received extensive information from the visitor on Cuban cultural programs and plans.

OZORES ON CONTADORA GROUP MEETING IN ECUADOR

PA100357 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Vice President Carlos Ozores Typaldos granted an exclusive interview to Televisora Nacional before traveling to Quito this morning to participate in the inauguration of Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] We understand that a meeting involving the Contadora Group will be held in Ecuador?

[Ozores] That is correct. Tomorrow night President Betancur, who heads the Colombian delegation, the Venezuelan and Mexican foreign ministers and I, representing Panama, will hold a meeting to evaluate what has been done to date and the forthcoming steps that will be taken. We are taking some specific proposals that, if accepted, will mean giving impetus to meetings to analyze the responses of the various Central American countries. We hope these meetings will be held in August, bearing in mind that most of the foreign ministers of both the Contadora Group and the Central American region begin involvement in the UN General Assembly in September. Therefore, it would be very beneficial if we could finish some of the pending issues this month.

[Reporter] You head the official Panamanian delegation. We also know that President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta has also been invited to the ceremony.

[Ozores] That is correct. Ardito Barletta will leave tomorrow to attend the main inauguration ceremony. I must leave today because this afternoon I must present the credentials of my delegation. Ardito Barletta will also be present at tomorrow night's Contadora Group meeting because he is fully aware of the current situation, the Central American problem, and the efforts of the Contadora Group. Since he will soon assume office in this country, his participation in the Quito meeting is also beneficial. [end recording]

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY OPPOSES PLUTONIUM SHIPMENT

PA091714 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Aug 84 pp 48, 18

[Article by Antonio Grael Flores]

[Text] The Socialist Workers Party [PST] is opposed to the passage of a vessel carrying a plutonium cargo equivalent to 30 nuclear warheads, the same amount that was dropped on Hiroshima 39 years ago, through the Panama Canal, on the grounds that the entire country may run the risk of disappearing, while neighboring countries could suffer great losses. PST President Herasto Reyes made that remark to CRITICA.

"The national government, which is entrusted with the security and integrity of all Panamanians, must prevent that vessel from going through the canal, because such a dangerous vessel endangers the lives of all Panamanians," Reyes added.

Reyes stressed that there could be a leak of radioactive plutonium while the vessel is crossing the interoceanic canal.

He demanded that Fernando Manfredo, our representative on the Canal Commission, intercede as deputy administrator and as a Panamanian to prevent the passage of vessels carrying nuclear cargoes.

COSTA RICA

PANAMA RELEASES CREWS OF DETAINED SHIPS

PA091720 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina announced that the crews of the Costa Rican vessels Bertalicia and La Pandurria were released by the Panamanian authorities on Tuesday. He said that the ships are being detained to ensure that any possible fines are paid. Urbina added that the Foreign Ministry is working with the Costa Rican consulate in Panama to secure the earliest possible release of the vessels. He noted that at present there is no bilateral agreement pertaining to such a situation.

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY COURT TO ARRAIGN FAL GUERRILLAS

PA100157 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpt] We have a last-minute report regarding the case of the four FMLN guerrillas who attacked the Agricultural and Commercial Bank [in Soyapango] and their decision to negotiate with competent judicial officials:

The four members of the Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL, armed branch of the Communist Party of El Salvador, are: Roque Mejia, Saul Barahona, Pedro Garcia, and Jose Gabriel Fernandez. They definitely will be arraigned before the Defense Ministry's military court. According to the reports received shortly before noon at the judicial court, Doctor Ricardo Zamora, 4th court penal judge, asserted that he cannot handle the case and added that it should be sent to a military court.

GUERRILLA DESERTER CLAIMS UNHCR SUPPLIES FMLN

PA092348 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] San Miguel, 8 Aug -- Jose Mario Argueta, also known as "Gaspar" who deserted from the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, and surrendered to the Armed Forces in northern Morazan, was presented to journalists yesterday in Military Detachment No 3 in La Union. He said that "the guerrillas are dejected because the Army is hunting them and they are finding no places to hide."

Argueta said that he is 36 years old and is from Rincon Canton in Jocoaitique, Morazan Department. He said that he turned himself in to the Armed Forces several months ago after deserting in Las Mesas, near the Honduran border. He recounted that he was a member of the ERP logistics group of the FMLN Command in northern Morazan, but that he became tired of being mistreated by the foreign commanders, constantly on the run, and pursued by the Armed Forces.

Argueta told journalists that he has been in Marcala and other Honduran locations. He said he infiltrated the Salvadoran refugee camps in Mesa Grande and Colomoncagua as a voluntary observer of the Salvadoran Army to see the activities of Salvadoran guerrillas in those camps. He stated that he received aid from international organizations and mentioned an international organization headquartered in Costa Rica whose acronym is UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees].

He recounted that a UNHCR official, whom he can recognize, constantly arrived in the camps to leave supplies of food, medicine, clothing, and money, saying that these were for the refugees. However, these supplies were destined for the guerrillas on Salvadoran territory.

Argueta said that in Mesa Grande he saw how organizations similar to UNHCR constantly arrive leaving supplies for the guerrillas. He affirmed that UNHCR has sold out to the FMLN guerrillas and indicated that he has provided dates, names, locations, and other information on the supply of aid to the guerrillas. He also said that he has given information to the Armed Forces on how the guerrillas' logistics work, who directs it, and who helps from abroad, mainly using Honduran territory. He also gave details on how the foreign guerrilla commanders use the supplies to live and eat well, threatening to kill the Salvadoran fighters if they touch the supplies.

Argueta also said that he has supplied a list of the names of the Nicaraguan commanders and other foreigners who give orders to the Salvadoran guerrillas. He said that he has given the names of foreign priests and doctors who help the guerrillas in eastern El Salvador. He mentioned the name of Commander Mario Chocho who he said is bloodthirsty in the operations and who boasts that he has been sent to El Salvador "to kill the wretched Salvadorans." Argueta said that this Nicaraguan commander does not sleep peacefully because he is afraid that his own comrades-in-arms will kill him because they are afraid of him.

Argueta concluded by sending a message to Commander Balta and Mena Sandoval, [not further identified] who are on Guazapa Volcano "so they will give up and stop boasting that they are good guerrillas. I can tell you that they are good in using treachery and in staging ambushes, but they are bunglers when it comes to facing the Army. I ask them to convince themselves that they can no longer do anything and that if they don't surrender to the Armed Forces, they had better ask their leaders to send them to Nicaragua or Cuba."

GUERRILLAS ATTACK AYUTULTEPEQUE 6 AUGUST

PA092320 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 8 Aug 84 pp 3, 14

[Text] Local civil defense spokesmen have reported that heavy clashes took place 2 nights ago near Ayutultepeque in Nejapa jurisdiction located north of San Salvador. The sources said that a large number of insurgents arrived in the canton at approximately 2200 on Monday night and clashed with civil defense members in heavy fighting. The attackers withdrew, but 2 hours later the rebels renewed their attack.

The leftist attack lasted more than 3 hours but was repelled by the civil defense patrols that did not abandon their strategic positions, the sources reported.

After the armed incident, soldiers arrived to comb the area around Ayutultepeque to try to dislodge the guerrillas from the region. The sources declined to report on the number of casualties suffered by the subversives or the paramilitary men who repelled the armed attack.

COPREFA REPORTS 27 REBEL CASUALTIES IN USULUTAN

PA092329 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, communique issued in San Salvador -- date not given; read by unidentified Coprefa spokesman]

[Text] Seven terrorists were killed and 20 wounded yesterday during a clash with soldiers of the 4th Infantry Brigade in El Paraiso, near the village of El Barrancon, La Reina jurisdiction, Chalatenango Department. The 27 terrorist casualties were reported in addition to the 8 corpses found in a common grave in the same zone. This proves the success of the operation being carried out in this department. In addition, FMLN terrorists harassed the town of San Sebastian in San Vicente Department yesterday; five extremists were killed and one civilian was wounded. The national guard members protecting the population suffered one dead and three wounded.

GUATEMALA

ORPA FOUNDER DE LEON ESCOBAR KILLED IN FIGHTING

PA091831 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1742 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Aug (DPA) -- The Army's Public Relations Office reported today that Rosalio De Leon Escobar, alias "Chano," the founder of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), died in combat yesterday along with 20 other guerrillas when they clashed with Guatemalan Army forces in San Pablo, San Marcos Department, near the Mexican border.

Five soldiers were also killed and others were wounded in the fighting, which lasted several hours and in which the Air Force played an active role by bombing the guerrillas. Army intelligence offices worked on the identification of the guerrillas' bodies yesterday. Those who have been identified included "Sergio," the nom de guerre used by Erick Orlando Orozco; guerrilla commander and logistics officer "Gustavo"; and two women: "Mayra," who was in charge of radio communications, and "Myrna," a group leader.

According to the Army report, these and others had been trained in Cuba in their respective specialities. De Leon Escobar (Chano) visited Cuba in 1979. According to reports, he was the second in command of the guerrilla group that clashed with the Army in a mountainous part of San Marcos on a rainy day.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ DEPARTS FOR ECUADOR; ORTEGA ON ELECTIONS

PA092310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN vice presidential candidate, traveled to Ecuador today heading a delegation that will attend the inaugural of President Elect Leon Febres Cordero scheduled for tomorrow, 10 August. Before departing, Dr Ramirez said that Nicaragua will reiterate the peace proposals that the government has made in regard to the Contadora Group effort and the efforts it is making to achieve peace in the area.

[Begin Ramirez recording] I am heading this official delegation of the Nicaraguan Government to the inaugural ceremonies of President Elect Leon Febres Cordero. This mission of the FSLN National Directorate and the government junta will attend the official ceremonies during which we will hold bilateral talks with President Febres Cordero, as well as with other presidents and heads of states who will be present, such as President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, and Bolivian President Siles Zuazo.

This is evidently an opportunity to reiterate Nicaragua's peace proposals regarding our participation with the Contadora Group and all of the efforts that Nicaragua is making in order to achieve peace in Central America. [end recording]

When referring to the honorary degree to be granted him by the Central University in Ecuador, Dr Ramirez Mercado said:

[Begin Ramirez recording] It is the recognition of the Sandinist revolution by the Central University of Ecuador. Because of the advances (?that have been made at the university level) and my participation in university life, they have decided to give me this honorary degree, just as the Ecuadoran House of Culture [words indistinct] has also decided to decorate me. I will receive these awards on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and our revolution which are [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta and the FSLN presidential candidate, described yesterday's attack by two Piranha boats in the Maranonal sector northwest of Potosi as a new offensive of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. Commander Ortega made this statement at the Augusto C. Sandino International Airport where he bade farewell to government junta member Sergio Ramirez, who traveled to Ecuador to attend the inaugural of Leon Febres Cordero.

[Begin Ortega recording] On the subject of party registration, there has been great sensibility and maturity on the part of the organizations in charge of [word indistinct] for this event, and this sensibility has not disappeared. [Passage indistinct] However, this is part of a plan that will be developed and is already being developed in the electoral process. The parties that want to participate in the electoral process must understand that [word indistinct] aggressions of the Somozist guards do not depend on the Coordinating Board, but on the U.S. Government. This is an offensive that has been developed, sustained, and escalated against Nicaragua.

Nicaragua is currently facing the risk of more attacks by Piranha boats; such attacks had been decreasing. The parties that are really interested in strengthening the electoral process, the institutionalization of the revolution in Nicaragua, and this new effort in Nicaragua must understand that it is not possible to talk [words indistinct] which are responding to a policy designed by the United States. This problem is being handled directly with the U.S. Government on other levels. [end recording]

WILLY BRANDT TO MAKE VISIT IN LATE OCTOBER

PA081158 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, announced today that Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, will be visiting Nicaragua in the final week of October.

Ramirez told members of the press that Brandt's planned visit demonstrates the gravity with which the Socialist International is approaching the elections in our country. He added that although the Socialist International contains various ideological trends, it has always treated the Sandinists with respect.

ARTICLES 18, 157 OF ELECTORAL LAW APPROVED

PA090452 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Today Articles 18 and 157 of the current electoral law were discussed and approved with a minimum of reforms. Article 18 refers to the inclusion of a new secretary on the Ballot-Receiving Board who would be named by the National Assembly of Political Parties which will participate in the 4 November 1984 elections. Article 157 refers to guaranteeing the jobs and salaries of political candidates who participate in the elections. The article also points out that at the end of the electoral campaign, candidates who do not win will be allowed to return to their jobs and the firms where they work will not be able to fire them.

LA PRENSA PROTESTS 6 AUGUST CENSORSHIP

PA100126 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Aug 84 pp 1, 14

[Editorial: "Our Protest Over Censorship"]

[Text] We formally protest before the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN] the censorship imposed on LA PRENSA on Monday, 6 August.

Approximately 90 percent of the reports on the front and last pages were censored. Most of the reports dealt with the speeches delivered by Arturo J. Cruz and Adan Fletes in Matagalpa and Chinandega, as well as photographs and reportage on the large number of people that participated in the meeting and the aggressive attitude of the Sandinist hordes.

Both the rally in Matagalpa on 4 August and the one in Chinandega on 5 August were held within the preregistration period and were therefore legal according to the Sandinist laws.

We also feel that LA PRENSA was subjected to discrimination on the part of the Interior Ministry, in view of the fact that reports regarding these rallies that were published by BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO on Monday morning were not censored.

LA PRENSA also formally protests because the decree issued by Commander Daniel Ortega on 19 July promised freedom of the press, which is not being complied with. We are still being censored by the Directorate of Communications Media which examines every item to be published on a daily basis, even the advertisements, and removes an article every day that does not please the censor. It takes the censor 3 hours each day to scrutinize the material prior to its publication, which hampers our circulation, and on some days, as on 6 August, so much material is censored that we just cannot circulate.

LLOMPART RECEIVED BY ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

FL091233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has received in special audience Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation. During the meeting, held in Los Olivos presidential residence, Llompart conveyed to the Argentine head of state greetings from Cuban President Fidel Castro, which were reciprocated by Alfonsin. During the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, matters dealing with the current Central American situation, economic problems affecting underdeveloped countries and, particilarly, the further strengthening of relations between Argentina and Cuba were discussed. Subsequently, the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Joint Committee for Economic and Industrial Cooperation between Cuba and Argentina began its work.

Argentine Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero and the Cuban minister signed an exchange of notes by virtue of which the two governments agreed to the formation of this committee. After the signing ceremony, Rodriguez Llompart noted that last year trade between Cuba and Argentina had grown by more than $120 million, (?which will be) surpassed this year.

MALMIERCA MEETS BENIN NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

FL092334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Minister and Central Committee member Isidoro Malmierca today met with Benin's new Foreign Minister Affo Frederic Assogba at the Foreign Ministry. Assogba, who had been Benin's ambassador to Cuba, was congratulated on his recent promotion by the diplomatic corp accredited to Cuba. The meeting also served as a farewell ceremony because he will shortly be returning to Benin to take up his new duties.

RISQUET VALDEZ MEETS WITH ANGOLAN MINISTER

FL092316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet met today with Angola's Minister of Foreign Trade Ismael Gaspar Martins at the party's Central Committee offices. Also present at the fraternal meeting were Angola's Ambassador to Cuba Joao Baptista and Cuba's vice minister of foreign trade Miguel Castillo. Trade relations between the two countries and the likelyhood of broadening and developing these relations were discussed at this friendly meeting. Also discussed was the firm solidarity which unites Cuba and Angola, the brotherhood between the two peoples, and current international affairs, specially the situation in southern Africa.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON POPULATION HELD IN MEXICO

Soviet Representative's Remarks

FL081827 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet delegate to the World Conference on the city and peace in Mexico City has stated that the arms race, inflated by imperialism's aggressive circles, is one of the main causes of increasing world political and economic instability. The delegate added that the arms race increases the threat of nuclear war and endangers the very existence of humanity.

The Soviet representative to the world population conference being held in Mexico City, Aleksey Nevzorov, also said that at the present time, when population problems are considered and resolved, large-scale measures are frequently taken that consider different aspects of social development. I believe, he said, that the report to be debated at the conference is too technical, does not sufficiently reflect the socio-economic factors of population growth in different regions and nations, and does not deal with interaction between population and development.

Other Statements

FL091339 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1212 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City -- In Asia at the present time there are 900 million human beings submerged in the most absolute poverty, with its resultant illiteracy, poor health, short life expectancy, and high maternal and infant mortality rates. (Helen Caulder), representative of the Executive Secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, which region contains one half of the world population, made this statement in Mexico City during the plenary session of the World Population Conference.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs said that in African nations the minimum goals of the world action plan for decreasing the mortality rate will not be reached for many years. The FAO representative warned that although the developing world's productive potential is sufficient to feed 6.2 billion inhabitants in the year 2000, in many countries and regions production does not satisfy minimum needs. The Spanish delegation said that human destiny is the concern of all peoples and that none can be indifferent to the concerns caused by the present tendencies of world population growth.

COMMENTARY ON NICARAGUAN RIGHTS, VOTING

PA091405 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The revolutionary Nicaraguan Government has restored the right to habeas corpus and the right to strike and has lifted the censorship on economic reportage, in an effort to restore peace and Nicaragua's institutional system. These measures were taken despite the fact that the new Nicaragua is still the target of attacks from the counterrevolutionary groups that are sponsored by U.S. imperialism. The citizens' rights and economic reportage in newspapers were suspended in March 1982 when the Sandinist government issued a national emergency law, which is still in effect, in an effort to counteract the anti-Nicaraguan activities carried out by the mercenary groups.

The announcement restoring the right of habeas corpus, the right to strike and the right to report on economic activity was made by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the inauguration of the Second World Conference on the City and Peace, attended by 65 mayors from more than 60 countries. The Sandinist leader said that these measures implemented by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN were approved because of the massive voter registration at the end of last month, which constitutes approval of the electoral process. More than 1.5 million Nicaraguans registered for the November elections. This is another effort to secure peace and democratic institutionalization, even if the United States continues to plot against this effort and has forced the Nicaraguan people to live under a state of emergency.

On 19 July, during the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution, Commander Daniel Ortega said that the state of emergency, which establishes censorship and suspends individual rights, would be maintained until 20 October. Ortega, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, said that the measure was the result of the continuous attacks by the counterrevolutionary forces that operate against Nicaragua from their bases in Honduras and Costa Rica.

According to the announcement made by Daniel Ortega at the Second World Conference on the City and Peace, press censorship will be maintained on news dealing with military information. Other rights, such as the freedom to meet and to hold public rallies, were restored on 19 July. These measures, approved by the Nicaraguan Government despite the war affecting the country, demonstrate the revolutionary government's desire to create a stable and peaceful situation by which to guarantee the freedom and purity of the elections.

However, the counterrevolutionaries inside the country continue to align themselves increasingly with the U.S. Government's policies. The so-called Democratic Coordinating Board, which contains opposition political parties, decided not to register its candidate, a futile effort to sabotage the elections. The Democratic Coordinating Board consists of the Social Christian Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Constitutional Liberal Party, which demanded a dialogue between the government and the leaders of the counterrevolution as a condition for their participation in the elections.

The Democratic Coordinating Board issues a document in December that contained eight original points, but now the Coordinating Board's leaders have added yet another condition, terming it indispensable and requiring a reconciliation with the leaders of the forces that, financed and supported by the U.S. Government, are attacking Nicaragua. This condition was immediately rejected by the government and the FSLN, which have reiterated their refusal to negotiate with those who are murdering defenseless workers and peasants and destroying the nation's economy. The absence of the rightist parties will not prevent the success of the elections, because the people, who must decide the country's fate, support them.

SPEEDBOAT ATTACK ON NICARAGUA REPORTED

PA092015 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Two speedboats attacked the (El Maranonal) area of Nicaragua, in the Gulf of Fonseca, on Wednesday, wounding a member of the Sandinist People's Army and then withdrawing to the Honduran port of San Lorenzo. The Piranha-type craft fired .50-cal machine guns while standing off the coast at a distance of 1,500 meters. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a note to the Honduran Government stressing the gravity of the situation, given that Honduran territory is being used as a refuge from which to attack Nicaragua.

U.S. SENATE APPROVAL OF AID FOR EL SALVADOR NOTED

PA091909 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved an additional $117 million in military aid for the Salvadoran regime this fiscal year.

This money is included in a $6.9 billion emergency expenditures package that was approved by the senators, most of them Republicans. The House of Representatives, where the Democrats hold a majority, rejected the additional aid to El Salvador and only approved the $126 million that had already been approved for the current fiscal year, which concludes on 30 September.

Meanwhile, Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that the Salvadoran guerrilla forces inflicted 46 casualties on the Army in the last 3 days of fighting in Chalatenango Department, where the Army is carrying out another anti-insurgency operation. The source said that the Army offensive in Chalatenango has ground to a halt and has become yet another government failure to remove guerilla positions in the region.

Additional clashes took place near El Lindero in Usulutan Department, when guerrillas intercepted a unit from the Bracamonte Battalion; the troops suffered many casualties. The FMLN has also reported that the guerillas are carrying out their armed actions within the framework of the "Long Live the Workers' Heroic Struggle, Let Us Defeat Duarte's Capitulation!" campaign.

SALVADORAN GUERILLAS SAY ARMY STRATEGY FAILS

FL09000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] San Salvador -- According to SALPRESS news agency the Salvadoran guerrillas have said that the last counterinsurgeny preparations launched by the Salvadoran Government's Army demonstrates that the Army is failing in its use of strategy. Sources said that after the FMLN's occupation of the Cerro Grande hydroelectric dam on 28 July, U.S. advisers have not been able to teach any new strategies. The sources added that the recent counterinsurgeny operations constitute a step backward for the regime. And, the return to using conventional fighting methods, by using thousands of soldiers, is an example of the Army losing control.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS ON SALVADORAN CLASHES

PA100228 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] FMLN guerrillas inflicted 15 casualties on government troops in clashes which took place today in Chalatenango Department. The rebel station Radio Farabundo Marti reported that this makes a total of 46 casualties suffered by government troops during clashes in Chalatenango, where the Army is conducting a broad antiguerilla operation.

Meanwhile, in San Miguel Department the rebels inflicted numerous casualties on the Army in Piedra Azul, San Jorge jurisdiction, and on a stretch of the road from Moncagua to Chapeltique where government forces were ambushed. In Usulutan, guerillas clashed with Armed Forces battalions near El Lindero and (Quijuilotora) on the Pacific Coast, but no further details are available. The rebel station added that guerrillas attacked San Sebastian, in San Vicente Department, where the enemy suffered many casualties.

The source also added the tyranny's Air Force has intensified its air attacks on cantons and villages in rural areas in San Vicente in the past few hours, killing at least five civilians and wounding many others.

SALVADORAN UR-19 STUDENT LEADER ARRESTED

FL091139 Havana Television Service in SPanish 1103 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] It has been reported from San Jose, Costa Rica, that Salvadoran student leader (Arnoldo Bernal Chevez), secretary general of the 19 July Revolutionary University organization, UR-19, has been arrested by the police in San Salvador.

COSTA RICAN BANANA WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE

FL090250 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Commentary by Carlos Mora Herman]

[Text] The strike by 3,000 Costa Rican banana workers, which started on 10 July and is now approaching the month mark, raises once again a fundamental aspect of the situation in Central America -- the traditional interferance of the U.S. Government in the region.

Historically, the economy of the Central American nations has been under U.S. control. It is understood that economic independence is the basis of freedom, and that without economic democracy it is impossible to have political democracy. The so called "banana republics," which include Costa Rica, have been made to suffer exploitation and imperialism's domination at the hands of the multinational fruit companies, starting in 1899 with the establishment of the sadly celebrated United Fruit Company under New Jersey law.

Today, the Costa Rican banaba workers who belong to the Golfito trade union are fighting against a subsidiary of the U.S. multinational United Brands Company for a 60 percent wage increase and more worker benefits. Costa Rica is living through a serious economic situation. It has not been able to stop its inflation, is carrying an enormous foreign debt, and the people are suffering under the constantly rising cost of basic necessities, all of which makes the situation and living conditions more dramatic.

The hegemonic class is forever shielding itself behind legalities, but stumbles over these legalities and exercises total violence when its interests are at stake. Such is what is now happening in Costa Rica, where the government represses the strikers and has sent nearly 1,000 policemen and national guardsmen against them, causing a death and several wounded.

This same government is at the moment negotiating an agreement with the IMF, which must necessarily increase even more the seriousness of the Costa Rican people's situation. At the same time, numerous U.S. technicians are allowed into the country to work on a so-called development plan for northern Costa Rica, which is nothing but a maneuver directed against Nicaragua. This project is financed by the United States and Israel, and was described by THE WASHINGTON POST as a strategic pincer action which, along with the reinforcement of the Honduran military, will physically isolate Nicaragua by land.

Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge's reiterated statements of neutrality have become a base for attacks against Nicaragua. On Costa Rican territory, groups of mercenaries conduct with impunity operations against Nicaraguan territory, returning to Costa Rica after perpetrating assasinations and misdeeds.

President Monge, himself, inaugurated in the border area with Nicaragua a system called radio sovereignty with the basic objective of verbally damaging Nicaragua by repeating lies and misleading and manipulating information which Washington manufactures.

The United States defends the interest of its multinationals in Central America that operate in Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. These multinationals have been plundering the natural resources of the region, while the workers become poorer each day. This is the reason for the rebellion the Nicaraguan people started, which El Salvador continues, and which is dangerously throbbing in Guatemala and Honduras. The strike by the Costa Rican banana workers is yet another page in the battle the people of Central America have been conducting against the United States from the start of this century.

PENA GOMEZ RUNS FOR PRESIDENT IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FL091425 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1212 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Santo Domingo -- A splinter group of the governing Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, has announced the candidacy of Jose Francisco Pena Gomez for the 1986 presidential elections. The announcement was made during a PRD meeting held in Santiago, the second largest city in the Dominican Republic.

PERUVIAN POLITICAL PARTIES TO MEET ON POLICIES

PA092119 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Report by Francisco Ramirez, PRELA correspondent in Peru]

[Text] The most important Peruvian political parties have earnestly initiated their election campaigns in the midst of a worsening economic and social crisis marked by a violent situation in the south Andean department of Ayacucho.

The April 1985 general elections will determine the successor to President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who for the past year has been enduring strong attacks from the opposition.

The seriousness of the crisis prompted the calling of a summit meeting of political parties. The proposal was made by the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] and the meeting is scheduled for Friday. The idea is to reach a multiparty national agreement. Among other topics, the meeting will discuss the handling of the Peruvian foreign debt which amounts to $13 billion. Peru recently suspended its interest payments.

According to APRA presidential candidate Alan Garcia, the other points to be discussed are the creation of a citizens' front against violence and terrorism, the promotion of decency in the election process, and the elaboration of a budget with the participation of all parties.

Javier Alva Orlandini, candidate of the governing Popular Action, and Luis Bedoya Reyes, of the Popular Christian Party, have assured that they will be present at Friday's meeting, which is to be held at Garcia's residence. Alfonso Barrantes, Lima's mayor and leader of the United Left, has not yet announced whether he will attend the meeting. Barrantes, whose presidential candidacy has not yet been defined, stated that Alan Garcia's summit meeting proposal is aimed at the elections and recalled that 1 year ago the left called for a similar meeting but the call was ignored. Garcia, who is ahead in the polls, has denied the charge and stated that the dialogue among parties will probably involve smaller parties as well as labor unions and associations.

PCC REITERATES SOLIDARITY WITH ZIMBABWE

FL092046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the second Zimbabwe African National Union Congress has reiterated the Communist Party of Cuba's solidarity with the revolutionary process taking place in this southern African country.

Central Committee member Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, who heads the delegation, underscored that the world knows the firmness and maturity with which the Zimbabwean leaders led their people toward independence.

He added that the Namibian conflict had become the focus of world attention, and that Frontline member-nations, which includes Zimbabwe, are suffering South Africa's constant agression, which tries to weaken African resistance against recism and imperialism.

Alvarez de la Nuez said that in Central America and the Caribbean, the people are living a dangerous existence which could be the prelude to a generalized war in this region.

MPSP ON SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN

FL091203 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has exhorted the women of the world to manifest their solidarity with their South A rican sisters on the occasion of the international day established in their honor. This exhortation is contained in a declaration made in Havana City Province that says that South African women have contributed great sacrifice and heroism to the struggle of the African National Congress and the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] in southern Africa.

CABRISAS RUIZ ON INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ACCORD

FL092000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1811 GMT 9 Aug 84

[text] Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz has said that failure at the Geneva conference does not mean that Cuba will in any way change its plans on increasing sugar production.

Cabrisas Ruiz emphasized that Cuba will fulfill its obligations with the socialist market and hopes not only to maintain but increase participation in capitalist markets.

The negotiations on an accord concerning new regulatory measures over the sugar market ended in Geneva after intense debates which did not lead to agreement. Cabrisas Ruiz said that agreement had not been reached because objectivity had been lacking in the effort to reach another international sugar agreement containing economic clauses.

The foreign trade minister reported a lack of decisiveness on policy on the part of the developed capitalistic exporters, who did not consider the sugar market important to developing nations.

ORGANIZATIONS ANNOUNCE PRICE INCREASE PROTEST

WA100930 Rome IPS in English 8 Aug 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, Aug. 8 (IPS) -- Labor unions and community organizations in the Dominican Republic have announced they will stage marches throughout the country Aug. 11 to protest increased prices for food, school books and public transport.

The police has stepped up controls in the working class neighborhoods of the capital, National Police Chief Gen Jose Feliz Hermida said here today. National University students yesterday were dispersed by police after they blocked traffic to protest the price rises. The government announced last week a 150 percent price rise for public transport prices for food and text books were also raised.

The new measures are part of the government's attempt to meet economic guidelines proposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Dominican Republic is in the second year of a $450 million extended fund facility. But negotiations for the second phase of the program broke down after bloody riots erupted here in late April over the hefty price increases. Sixty people were killed in the protests.

Government officials have said they are close to agreement with the fund that would not provide the country any credit, but would grant it the IMF's stamp of approval, considered key to future talks with foreign commercial creditors.

"It will give us the green light to renegotiate the public debt with the Paris Club, especially the United States and Spain, the nation's biggest creditors," chief presidential adviser Luis Orlanda Haza said recently. The national coordinating group of labor and grassroots organizations announced yesterday that the marches will take place in the capital and seven other cities.

In a statement, the group decried the "worsening living conditions of the popular sectors," which, it said, were the result of government compliance with IMF policy prescriptions. The government is studying the IMF's call for increasing prices of fuel.

ETA'S EUGENIO ECHEVESTE GRANTED ENTRY, ARRIVES

PA100426 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0259 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Aug (EFE) -- The Dominican Government today confirmed the presence of ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization] member Eugenio Echeveste, alias Antxon, in the country after his expulsion from France by French officials.

Antxon, who is considered by the Spanish police as the leader of the Basque terrorist organization ETA's military wing, arrived in Santo Domingo at 1800 today aboard Dominican Airlines flight 828 from Caracas, according to a brief official communique. The Dominican Government agreed to grant him entry into the country upon the request of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, the note said.